

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JULY 29. 1736.

N^o 340.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

LETTER IV. From the Sugar Planters.



I think we ought to postpone our own Letters, out of Respect to our Correspondents, sometimes, and upon that Account desire you will accept of the inclosed Letter, sign'd R. S —, instead of one from us; which we hope will encourage the Gentleman to continue his Correspondence.

We are, S^r I R,

Your very humble Servants,

17 1736.

The Sugar Planters.

To the SUGAR PLANTERS.

July 15, 1736.

Gentlemen,
Was formerly a separate Trader to Africa for Negroes, till I found to my own Cost, it was high time to break it off, which I did accordingly, and by Means preserved myself in better Circumstances than many more that kept on Trading. Negroes grew every Year dearer than the other, and not to be procured without much Difficulty and Delay on the Coast, when carried to the Sugar Islands, our Factors were obliged to dispose of them at a losing Price, and on Credit, as you know the Custom to be; for which we afterwards gladly received Sugars in Payment that came to our Markets at Home; and many Debts were contracted, which we neither could get Sugars or anything else. It was therefore evident to me, that if Negroes were not to be purchased on the African Coast at easier Rates, they would be better paid for by the Sugar Planters, that then at least both the African and the Sugar Trades must mutually sink; and whilst those Trades were carried on after the Method and Course they were then in, there were no Hopes of an Alteration for the Better. In earlier Days it is certain, that these two Trades (which depend one upon the other) were carried on in such manner, that the Nation in general, and the particular Persons concerned in them, were greatly enriched thereby; but the Case, as is well known now, has been otherwise many Years last past; which has happened, I conceive, for want of just and prudent Regulations, founded on Experience and Matters of Fact, which can only be had from the Planters and Traders themselves; and would they honestly and fairly discover all that they know, I am apt to think our Legislature would not be long at a Loss for Measures to retrieve these two once valuable Trades.

You must know, Gentlemen, that there is one great Misfortune that has long attended the Mercantile Interest of this Nation, and indeed has been most destructive to it; that is, it is not without the utmost Care and Caution that the Parliament has been, or indeed can be able to discover the Truth of Things, with the Circumstances necessary to be known, when the regulating, regulating or establishing any Trade, falls under its Consideration; and the wisest, the most honest and the best of Councils may be mistaken in their Views, and deceived in their Measures, when they proceed on Informations, or Opinions merely speculative. Most Informations brought into the House are promoted by some, and opposed by other particular Sets or Bodies of Men, and very one indeed will be clear and loud enough in saying much the Nation will get by their Gettings, and lose by their Losings. — But not a Word more! — let the Nation take Care of its self!

I have frequently heard Complaints of this Sort, from both Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have the Regulation of our Commerce very much at Heart; and I remember about Thirty Years past, when the dispute ran high between the African Company and the separate Traders. Mr. —, who was both an

honest and a knowing Man, answered me, 'That the Good of the Nation should have his Voice; but where that lay it was hard to find out. — He said, 'he was assured in general, that as his Watch could never go true, when any of its Wheels were out of Order; so it must needs be with our Commerce: That every Wheel ought not only to be exact and true, but also well proportioned, adapted and subservient to the Frame of the whole Work, the National Interest. — And how can this be (said he) if you mislead us? — Here, you separate Traders tell us, that, since the Trade to Africa has been laid open, you have carried at least Twenty five thousand Negroes yearly to our Plantations, and sold them there at between Fourteen and Twenty-three Pounds per Head at most, thus;

At Barbadoes	4,000
The Leeward Islands	4,000
Virginia and Maryland	4,000
Carolina and New York	1,000
Jamaica	12,000
	25,000

— But said he (putting a Paper into my Hand) — there, you see what the African Company has caused to be said to this Matter. — Now pray, between Friend and Friend, let me know, who is in the Right? — and I will vote accordingly. — Which, I own, I was neither prepared or qualified to do, at that Time; but from thence forward it put me on making many Inquiries into this Trade, and that of the Sugar Islands; and as I highly approve of your Undertaking, believing it may be of singular Use, I desire you will admit me one of your Correspondents, for I think I can be of Service to it.

I am certain there has been little Gain and much Loss to separate Traders, taking them together, one with another, for many Years, and that even the Nation itself may have the Appearance of a brisk and flourishing Trade, by a considerable Number of Ships being seen going out and coming in; yea, and perhaps some few particular cunning Persons may gain considerably by Commissions, &c. while at the same Time the National Interest may be sinking daily, till it dwindle away to nothing at last, and be insensibly twisted out of our Hands by the cunning Stratagems and undermining Practices of our Foreign Competitors.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

R. S —.

Vienna, July 10. O. S.

THE Cataphalque, or funeral Pile, which was erected in our Cathedral, on occasion of Prince Eugene's Exequies, is now taking to Pieces. This Monument was composed of 12 wreathed Columns, twisted with Branches of Palm and Laurel, the Capitals and Torus's of which were gilt, and the Pedestals adorned with funeral Figures, over which Eagles extended their Wings. At the four Corners of the Entablature were the late Hero's Arms, environed with Palms and Laurels. The Statues of the seven Arts appropriated to military Architecture, were represented on the Cornish, and those of Virtue, Honour, Religion, Prudence, Moderation, Felicity, Glory, and Eternity, were ranged around the whole Monument. These Statues, as well as the first, were gilt. At the Top of the Monument, which was 70 Foot high, was an Equestrian Statue of the Prince, in the Roman Habit, holding a Sword in his Hand, twisted with a Laurel Branch, and crowned by Immortality. In the Midst of this Building was the Tomb of his late Highness, which was also gilt, and surmounted by the Hat and Sword, which his late Highness received from Clement XI, with the Ducal Crown, and the Staff of Command, &c. A vaulted Sky, in form of a Canopy, and supported by six Figures of Men armed Cap-a-pee, was raised over the Tomb, and in the Sky there was a Cross composed of the Arms of Savoy, the Constellation of the Lyon, Colours, Palm, Laurels and Trophies, in form

of Constellations, described by Stars and shedding Rays of Light upon the Tomb. Upon 4 Doric Pillars of 36 Foot in Height, and placed at a proportionable Distance from the Cataphalque, were placed as many Lyons crowned, each holding a Cartridg, environed with Palms and Laurels, and a Cross, with the Arms of Savoy in the Middle. At the Entrance of the Church there were two other Lyons, each bearing his Highness's Scutcheon, and two emblematical Figures, alluding to the great General's Death. The whole Cathedral was hung with Black, so that round the Tapestry there was a sort of gilt Cornish, from which hung down Garlands and Fessons that were gilt in like manner. The high Altar was all over covered with Black, except the Middle, which was adorned with a Cross of Cloth of Silver on a Ground of Cloth of Gold. The 24 other Altars of the Church were, in that respect, like the great one. The ten principal Battles of the late Prince, designed by Cajetan Rosa, together with the Inscriptions and Devices, all done by good Hands, were disposed in such a Manner, that the whole Church represented the Trophies of a Hero triumphant, rather than the Mausoleum of a Great Man, whose Memory will never die. This magnificent Cataphalque, together with the Ornaments that accompanied it, was designed and directed by John Luke de Hildebrand, Counsellor to his Majesty, chief Engineer, and Architect of the Court.

To the Author of any Publick Paper.

WHEN an Author or Editor publishes a Specimen of his Work, I presume he submits it to the Judgment of the Reader, and would no more take Umbrage at just Censure, than he would grow vain upon Applause, whether deserved or not: I shall therefore beg Leave freely to animadvert upon some late Proposals for publishing the Works of Geoffrey Chaucer in Fol. at the Rate of five Sheets for Six-pence. — Pity it is so excellent a Poet, the first of any Account, and, I had almost said, the best this Nation boasts, should be hawked about the Streets in Scraps, and made unintelligible by Explanations; but how should he expect better Treatment, when the Sacred Scriptures have not escaped the Hands of these little Pilferers! tho' this Artifice of imposing upon the Publick is now grown so stale, as to meet with but small Encouragement. — I cannot deny but that I am somewhat prejudiced in favour of a Friend of mine, who has, for some Time, been employed in preparing a new Edition of the same Works, and has now in his Possession, or has had within this Twelvemonth, most of the best MSS. in the Kingdom, and been honoured with the Assistance of several competent Judges in that Way of Writing: However, I intend to say nothing but what, I think, I can defend; and, in the first Place, do affirm, there are not in all Chaucer two such uncouth, inharmonious Lines, as this Retaler has made of the two first,

When that April with his Showers fell,

The Drought of March had perced to the Root.

The E feminine or obscure, is never used in any even Place, except the 2d; I mean, it is never used in the 4th, 6th, 8th, and much less in the last Syllable of the Verse; in the 2d indeed it is sometimes used, when the Accent is strong upon the 4th; and therefore in the Critic's Style, *meo periculo*, read them thus:

Whanne that Apryl with his Showers fete,

The Drought of March had perced to the Root.

His Note upon these Lines, 'That the Poet intended, by the Drought of March, to imitate that State of Avidity or Dryness, from which the Pilgrims pretended to be roused by the Impulse of the Holy Spirit.' — is past my Comprehension; and therefore I shall pass on to the next.

When Zephyrus, who with his soft Breasts,

Espired bath, in every Hole and Heath,

The tender Croppes.

'Espired, says he, *Lat. Exspiro*, to send forth, blow from, or out of, agreeable to the poetical Fiction, that assigns a Den or Cavern to the Winds, from which they blow.' I know not in which of these Senses the Retaler takes it, but either of them is Nonfense; nor

* *Vide* Daily Advertiser, July 19.

Is there any Allusion here to *Esau's Den*. In Truth he has mistook the Word: it is *inspired* (Lat. *inspiro*) i. e. inspired, refreshed, enlivened; and there is the very same Expression in *Quintilian*, lib. 10. c. 3. *Inspirantes Ramis Arborum Aura*. For *Crop* (which, by the Way, I suppose he takes in the common Acceptation of the Word, since he has not explained it) signifies in old English, the Top of any thing, and is here put for the Tops or Twigs of Trees: as in another Place of *Chaucer*:

*And for to hope out well the Sunne,
The Croppis were so thick grune,
And every Braunch in other knitt.*

R. R.

I shall take no Notice at present of the material Compliment he pays to *mine Host of the Tabard* (which, I fear, he takes to be the same with the old Sign of the *Tabard*, since this Word likewise is left unexplained, tho' he thought it necessary to tell us, that *Arrey* signifies *Dress*, and *Knight* a Soldier or Warriour) nor of the Non-compliment to the Gentlemen of the Sword, when speaking of *Truth*, *Honour*, *Freedom*, *Courtesy*, he is pleased to say, these are Virtues very rarely to be found in the martial Composition of a Soldier: But, with regard to the Text of *Chaucer*, I must observe, that it has been Matter of Dispute, whether he wrote his Verses in exact Metre or not. Some Writers have declared for one Side, some for the other; but on which Side this Retaler is, I cannot guess. By his foisting in some Words and Syllables of his own, which indeed, as Mr. Urry once designed, he has honestly distinguish'd by *Italicks*, he seems inclined to the former Opinion; but then having curtailed some Verses of their due Measure, and lengthened others out beyond their Complement; as

'Specially for every Shires End—

Of Twenty Year of Age he was, as I do gess.

He seems not at all concerned about the Matter; and whatever Preamble the Notes may contain, as to the Text, *Chaucerum in Chaucero Queras*.

Edinburgh, July 22. Tuesday last, at 4 in the Afternoon, Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Chancellor of the Jury on the Trial of John Porteous, in Presence of the Gentlemen of the said Jury, and Mr. James Davidson, Bookseller, their Clerk, presented to the Right Hon. the Lords of Justiciary, the following Verdict, viz. Find it unanimously proven, That the said John Porteous, Pannel, fired a Gun among the People assembled at the Place of Execution and Time libelled: as also, That he gave Orders to the Soldiers under his Command to fire, and upon his and their so firing, the Persons mentioned in the Indictment were killed and wounded. And find it proven, That the Pannel and his Guard were attacked and beat by several Stones of a considerable Bigness, thrown among them by the Multitude, whereby several of the Soldiers were bruised and wounded. Then the Council for his Majesty demanded that Sentence should be pronounced against him; and he was accordingly sentenced to be hanged on the second Wednesday (being the 8th) of September, in the Grass-market, the Place where the unlucky Tragedy was acted; and the Dead Warrant has since been intimated to the Magistrates.

We hear that Yesterday, by Order of the Hon. the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, the Ship Ann of Edinburgh, Robert Bryson Master, was seized, with her whole Tackle and Furniture, for importing Tobacco from Holland, contrary to the Statute of Charles II. for preventing Frauds in the Customs.

L O N D O N.

Last Tuesday Se'nnight Thomas Earl of Strathmore was married at Haughton le Spring, to Miss Nicholson, a beautiful young Lady, of great Merit, and a Fortune of 20,000 l. the Daughter of James Nicholson, Esq; of Renton in the County of Durham.

On Sunday Se'nnight, about 4 o'Clock in the Morning, Tate and Ogle (the two Prisoners who broke out of Newgate at Newcastle upon Tyne, were taken at the House of Thomas Carlisle, the Father of the said Tate's Sweetheart) near Bellingham in Northumberland, and the same Evening they were brought to Newcastle by Michael Anderson, who, on his delivering them to Mr. Dawson the Gaoler, was rewarded with a Present of 10 Guineas. Tate was afterwards chained down in the Prison; but he told the Gaoler it was to no Purpose, for he could break thro' all, which he accordingly did in less than a Quarter of an Hour, before two Magistrates and the Gaoler; upon which a Guard is set over them both. The Gaoler's two Maid-servants, and Tate's Sweetheart, are in the House of Correction, for assisting them in making their Escapes.

L O N D O N

We hear from Brithdrie in the County of Montgomery, that great Damage has been lately done in that Neighbourhood by a violent Storm of Hail; particularly at Abermale, where one Person had Corn to the Value of 200 l. quite destroyed; another to the Amount of 100 l. and a third Person had a Field of Pease so battered, that he turned in his Oxen and Horses (who had been 13 Miles to fetch Lime) yet, hungry as they were, they would not eat them. A Person had an Oak Tree broken into Splinters, one of which he took home, and laid it on his Fire, but it began to sparkle in such a furious Manner, that he was obliged to take it off in the greatest Hastle, lest it should have fired his House.

Last Monday Night a Quarrel happened in Shore-ditch, between some English and Irish Men, on account of the latter working at Under-Wages, upon which a desperate Battle ensued, wherein several were wounded on both Sides; and the Mob continuing, several Detachments from the Horse and Foot Guards were last Night sent to quell it.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 1-half to 1-4th. India 172 1-half. South Sea 99 1-4th, for the Opening. Old Annuity 113 1-4th to 1-half. New ditto 112 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 103 3-4ths to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 115 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 108 3-4ths. London Assurance 14 3-8ths to 3-4ths. African 16. India Bonds 7 1-2 to 2 1-2. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 10s. Premium. South-Sea Bonds 51. 17 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 71. 10s. Premium. Salt Talties 3 3-4ths to 6 Prem. English Copper 21. 6s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 106 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 115 1-half.

THE Commissioners for building a Bridge cross the River Thames from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, do hereby give Notice, that they intend to meet at the Jerusalem Chamber in the Deanery of Westminster, on Wednesday the 4th of August next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, to receive Plans and Proposals in Writing from such Persons as are desirous to be employ'd in building the Bridge, or furnishing Materials for that Purpose; at which Time all Persons who already have or design to deliver in Proposals, are desired to attend the Commissioners.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for building a Bridge cross the River Thames from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, do hereby give Notice, that they have, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act, appointed the Payments of the Contributors to the said Lottery to be made into the Bank of England, in the Proportions, and at the Times following, viz. Twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of subscribing, for which Purpose Books are now open and will continue so to the 2d of next August, unless the Subscription be completed before that Time; Forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 10th of September next, and the remaining Forty Shillings on or before the 1st of November following.

This Day is Published,

Philosophical Transactions. Numb. 438. for the Months of July, August, and September 1736. Containing

1. The Description and Use of an Arithmetical Machine invented by Ch. Lud. Gerken, F. R. S. &c.
2. Of the Figure of the Earth, and the Variation of Gravity on the Surface. By Mr. James Stirling, F. R. S.
3. Filtri Lapidis Mexicani Examinatio & Comparatio cum aliis lapidibus facta, qui demonstratur, nullum vel exiguum ejus usum esse in depuranda aqua per illum colata. Auctore Ab. Vetere, M. D. &c.
4. Continuation of an Essay towards a Natural History of Carolina, &c. By Mark Catesby, F. R. S.
5. Halo observatus Romæ Anno 1732, Die 11 Augusti a D. Did. de Revillas Regali Societati communicavit Tho. Davenport, Bart.

Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby, Printers to the Royal Society, at the West End of St. Paul's.

This Day is Publish'd,

[Price Six-Pence.]

A Just Rebuke to our Perfidious and false Brethren. Containing just and useful Remarks on a late Pamphlet falsely called, A Supplement to the Sermons lately preached at Salters Hall, &c. By R. P. Rom. vii. ver. 17, 18. Now I beseech you Brethren, mark them which cause Divisions and Offences, contrary to the Word of God, and avoid them. For they that are such, serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own Belly, and by good Words and fair Speeches deceive the Hearts of the Simple. Judges v. 23. &c.

Printed for Richard Hett, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry.

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- IV. Of the Laws relating to Marriage, Bachelors, Single Women, &c.
- V. Of the Liberty of the Subject, Magna Charta, Habeas Corpus Act, and other Statutes.
- VI. Of the King and his Prerogative, the Queen, Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of Peace, Constables, &c.
- VII. Of Publick Offences, Treason, Murder, Robbery, Rape, Sodomy, Forgery, Perjury, and their Punishment.

All of them so plainly treated of, that all Men may be particularly acquainted with our Laws and STATUTES, concerning Civil and Criminal Justice, and know how to defend themselves, and their Estates and Fortunes, in all Cases whatsoever.

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IN what Part soever lodged; for at taking, and in five Minute's Time, it perfectly cures severest Gripings in the Guts, and immediately expels Wind from the Stomach or Bowels (as it were) to the Mouth.

For all wandering Pains in any Part soever, which some Persons the Forerunners of a fixed Rheumatism, the Gout (mistaken many times under the Notion of the tick Ailments) this famous Medicine has not its Fellow; wrought Wonders in these Cases on great Numbers of People, who, before taking it, could neither sit, stand, or at Ease; but were in intolerable Pain Night and Day, taking less than half a Bottle, were absolutely freed from present Pain, and, by a short Continuance of the same, recovered to perfect Health again.

As for any Belchings or Hiccups, proceeding from Wind, or, in short, in any Case of Wind, it may be depended on, the best, safest, most expeditious, and most sovereign Remedy yet known.

It is sold only at Mr. King's Picture Shop in the Strand, near the Royal Exchange, and at Mr. Harbin's (Jeweller) at the Sign of the Crown in the Strand, near Chancery-lane, at 3 s. the Bottle.

By the said Mr. King and Mr. Harbin is also sold for each Bottle.

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It infallibly kills Worms in the Face, takes away Spots, Wrinkles, Pits, or Marks of the Small-Pox, and cures any Defects in the Face, giving a charming Lustre and fine Air to the Features, to Admiration.

As for such Persons as are of a swarthy Complexion, or bled with any disagreeable Redness, Roughness, or Heat, or the like, it is not to be parallel'd for its immediately smooths, clears, plumps, nourishes, and whitenes to the last Degree, and makes those Persons who before were jagged and old, to look young, beautiful, and airy; and short, it far exceeds any thing that was ever yet made publick, for clearing and beautifying the Skin.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.